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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/441,627	11/16/1999	BRIAN E. WILLIAMS	S324-J	4715

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EXAMINER

ZIMMERMAN, JOHN J

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1775

6

DATE MAILED: 02/27/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/441,627

Applicant(s)

WILLIAMS ET AL.

NG-6

Examiner

John J. Zimmerman

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4,5,7-10,13 and 14 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,6,11 and 12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11/16/99 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>2</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: |

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OFFICE ACTION

Restriction Requirement

1. Applicant's election of Group I, Species 2 (claims 6 and 11), in the Response received December 13, 2001 is noted. In view of the election, generic claims 1-3 and 12 (claims drawn to no specific compositions) and species claims 6 and 11 (drawn specifically to ceramics) will be examined in this Office Action. Claims 4-5, 7-10 and 13-14 have been withdrawn from consideration at this time as being drawn to non-elected inventions. At this time the generic claims have not been held to be allowable (see the rejections, below) and the restriction is made Final.

2. Applicant has traversed the restriction requirement in the Response by arguing that the search for the subject matter of the claims of Group I or II will necessarily require a search that will involve the subject matter of the claims in the other Group. In response to this argument the examiner notes that a search of the Group II method requires a multitude of subclasses to be searched in the thermal spraying art (e.g. class 427) and that these searches are not required or necessary to the search of the Group I article which requires no thermal spraying limitations.

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3. Applicant has also submitted that claim 10 should be included with Species 2 since claim 6 is generic to both claims 10 and 11. The examiner notes, that claim 10 actively requires a metal component and that neither claim 6 or claim 11 actively requires a metal component. A combination actively requiring a metal component combined with a ceramic component is considered a separate species because the properties of the materials of this species and the interaction of the two disparate materials would not be expected to be the same as that of the species simply requiring ceramics. Therefore claim 10 has been designated a separate species from Species 2.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. The Information Disclosure Statement received January 18, 2001 has been considered with the exception of nonpatent literature document number 4 on page 2 of form PTO-1449 (Pawlowski). The Pawlowski document may have become separated from the information disclosure statement as it did not reach the file of the application. Applicant may wish to submit another copy of the document for consideration. An initialed form PTO-1449 is enclosed with this Office Action.

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Drawings

5. The drawings are objected to because it appears that Figures 1-2C simply show prior art foam embodiments and not the applicant's invention. Therefore Figures 1-2C should be labeled "Prior Art". See MPEP 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction on a separate paper addressed to the draftsman must be submitted in response to this Office Action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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8. Claims 1-3, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tomita (U.S. Patent 4,540,535).

9. Tomita discloses a formed in situ continuous skin bonded directly to a ceramic foam substrate (e.g. see Figures 3 and 4; column 2, lines 43-50). The ceramic skin appears to penetrate the ceramic foam at a depth of less than about 5 pore diameters. The ceramic skin appears to penetrate the ceramic foam at a depth of less than about 2 pore diameters. The cell density includes 20 cell/in. (e.g. see claim 3 of Tomita).

10. Claims 1, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Okada (Japanese publication 61-268850) or by Japanese publication 63-2873.

11. Okada discloses a formed in situ continuous skin bonded directly to a ceramic foam substrate (e.g. see Figures 1-5). Japanese publication 63-2873 discloses a formed in situ (plasma sprayed) continuous skin bonded directly to a ceramic foam substrate (e.g. see Figures 1a and 1b). The ceramic skins of the references appear to penetrate the ceramic foam at a depth of less than about 5 pore diameters. The ceramic skins of the references appear to penetrate the ceramic foam at a depth of less than about 2 pore diameters.

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12. Claims 1, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kallisch (DE 3905080 C1).

13. Kallisch discloses a formed in situ continuous skin bonded directly to a ceramic foam substrate (e.g. see Figures 1). The ceramic skin appears to penetrate the ceramic foam at a depth of less than about 5 pore diameters. The ceramic skin appears to penetrate the ceramic foam at a depth of less than about 2 pore diameters.

14. Claims 1, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Brockmeyer (U.S. Patent 4,331,621).

15. Brockmeyer discloses forming a ceramic coating on a ceramic foam filter (e.g. see column 4, lines 6-16). In view of the similarity in the articles, materials and process disclosed by applicant to produce the claimed invention, it is likely that the article of Brockmeyer anticipates the claims. Patent and Trademark Office can require applicants to prove that prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess characteristics of claimed products where claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes; burden of proof is on applicants where rejection based on inherency under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or on prima facie obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, jointly or alternatively, and Patent and Trademark Office's inability to manufacture products or to obtain and compare prior

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art products evidences fairness of this rejection, *In re Best, Bolton, and Shaw*, 195 USPQ 431 (CCPA 1977). In the event that the claims are not anticipated by the reference, it also would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adjust the viscosity and/or particle size of the coating materials of the reference so as not to penetrate too deeply into the foam filter because it would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that penetrating too far into the ceramic foam filter would impair the ceramic foam filter's ability to function as a filter.

16. Claims 1-3, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Morris (U.S. Patent 4,568,595).

17. Morris discloses spraying a ceramic coating on a ceramic foam filter (e.g. see claim 2 of Morris) with a pore size of 10, 20 and 30 ppi (e.g. see column 3, lines 29-37). In view of the similarity in the articles, materials and process disclosed by applicant to produce the claimed invention, it is likely that the article of Morris anticipates the claims. Patent and Trademark Office can require applicants to prove that prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess characteristics of claimed products where claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes; burden of proof is on applicants where rejection based on inherency under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or on prima facie obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, jointly or alternatively, and Patent and Trademark

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Office's inability to manufacture products or to obtain and compare prior art products evidences fairness of this rejection, *In re Best, Bolton, and Shaw*, 195 USPQ 431 (CCPA 1977). In the event that the claims are not anticipated by the reference, it also would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to adjust the viscosity and/or particle size of the coating materials of the reference so as not to penetrate too deeply into the foam filter because it would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art that penetrating too far into the ceramic foam filter would impair the ceramic foam filter's ability to function as a filter.

18. Claims 1, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shogo (Japanese publication 61-042468).

19. Shogo discloses a formed in situ continuous skin bonded directly to a ceramic foam substrate (e.g. see Figure 4). The ceramic skin of the reference is thermally sprayed onto the ceramic foam substrate and this process is the same process used by applicant. In view of the similar materials and methods of manufacture, it is likely that the article of the reference anticipates the claims. Patent and Trademark Office can require applicants to prove that prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess characteristics of claimed products where claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes; burden of proof is on applicants where rejection based on inherency under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or on prima facie obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, jointly or

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alternatively, and Patent and Trademark Office's inability to manufacture products or to obtain and compare prior art products evidences fairness of this rejection, *In re Best, Bolton, and Shaw*, 195 USPQ 431 (CCPA 1977).

20. Claims 1, 2, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hagle (U.S. Patent 5,236,151).

21. Hagle discloses a formed in situ continuous skin bonded directly to a ceramic foam substrate (e.g. see column 4, lines 8-29). The void spacing is 10-40 per inch (e.g. see column 3, lines 36-43). The ceramic skin of the reference is thermally sprayed onto the ceramic foam substrate and this process is the same process used by applicant. In view of the similar materials and methods of manufacture, it is likely that the article of the reference anticipates the claims. Patent and Trademark Office can require applicants to prove that prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess characteristics of claimed products where claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes; burden of proof is on applicants where rejection based on inherency under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or on prima facie obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, jointly or alternatively, and Patent and Trademark Office's inability to manufacture products or to obtain and compare prior art products evidences fairness of this rejection, *In re Best, Bolton, and Shaw*, 195 USPQ 431 (CCPA 1977).

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22. Claims 1, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sherman (Refractory Metal Foams: "A Novel, New High-Temperature Structure", Ceramic Bulletin, Vol. 70, No. 6, 1991, pages 17-20).

23. Sherman discloses a formed in situ continuous skin bonded directly to a ceramic foam substrate (e.g. see figure on lower left side of first page). The ceramic skin appears to penetrate the ceramic foam at a depth of less than about 5 pore diameters. The ceramic skin appears to penetrate the ceramic foam at a depth of less than about 2 pore diameters.

24. Claims 1, 3, 6 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Mano (U.S. Patent 6,057,030).

25. Mano discloses a formed in situ continuous skin bonded directly to a ceramic foam substrate (e.g. see Figure 7). The ceramic skin appears to penetrate the ceramic foam at a depth of less than about 5 pore diameters. The ceramic skin appears to penetrate the ceramic foam at a depth of less than about 5 pore diameters. Mano also discloses that plasma flame processes can be used to deposit the coating although not the preferred embodiment (e.g. see column 9, lines 53-57). All the disclosures in a reference must be evaluated for what they fairly teach one of ordinary skill in the art even though the art teachings relied upon are phrased in terms of a non-

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preferred embodiment or even as being unsatisfactory for the intended purpose, *In re Boe*, 148 USPQ 507 (CCPA 1966); *In re Smith*, 65 USPQ 167 (CCPA 1945); *In re Nehrenberg*, 126 USPQ 383 (CCPA 1960); *In re Watanabe*, 137 USPQ 350 (CCPA 1963).

26. Claims 1, 6 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Upadhy (U.S. Patent 6,106,903).

27. Upadhy discloses a formed in situ molybdenum disilicide continuous skin bonded directly to a ceramic foam substrate (e.g. see column 7, lines 4-20). The ceramic skin of the Upadhy is thermally sprayed onto the ceramic foam substrates and this process is the same process used by applicant. In view of the similar materials and methods of manufacture, it is likely that the article of the reference anticipates the claims. Patent and Trademark Office can require applicants to prove that prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess characteristics of claimed products where claimed and prior art products are identical or substantially identical, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes; burden of proof is on applicants where rejection based on inherency under 35 U.S.C. § 102 or on prima facie obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, jointly or alternatively, and Patent and Trademark Office's inability to manufacture products or to obtain and compare prior art products evidences fairness of this rejection, *In re Best, Bolton, and Shaw*, 195 USPQ 431 (CCPA 1977).

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28. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kallisch (DE 3905080 C1), Brockmeyer (U.S. Patent 4,331,621) or Morris (U.S. Patent 4,568,595) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Narumiya (U.S. Patent 4,560,478).

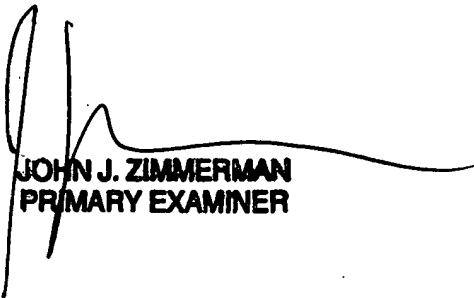
29. Kallisch, Brockmeyer and Morris are molten metal filters described in the rejections, above. These references may differ from claim 11 in that they may not require the inclusion of molybdenum disilicide in the skin of the molten metal filter. However, Narumiya clearly shows that inclusion of molybdenum disilicide (e.g. column 4, line 17) in the manufacture of molten metal filters (e.g. see column 1, lines 5-7) improves the thermal conductivity and radiation power so that a uniform temperature distribution is achieved resulting in improved thermal shock resistance and heat resistance (e.g. column 2, lines 1-9). In view of Narumiya, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include molybdenum silicide in the molten metal filters of Kallisch, Brockmeyer and Morris because it would likely improve the thermal shock resistance and heat resistance of their molten metal filters.

Conclusion

30. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The cited prior art serves to further establish the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

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31. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to John Zimmerman whose telephone number is (703) 308-2512 and whose fax number is (703) 872-9310.



JOHN J. ZIMMERMAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

jjz
February 25, 2002